

"enemies of civil and religious liberty."

He has a fund of good anecdotes, and tells them capably. If he got pinched in an argument his invariable resort was an Irish anecdote. In the anecdote line Magoffin can't begin to compete with Bell, and if the election is to be decided by anecdote

[illegible]

important intelligence from Mexico. By its return to the 15th ult., Gen. Miramón appeared to have been informed of the capture of the hundred men, leaving his main body encamped at Medellín, about nine miles distant. The city was then held by the forces of the President and the American Consul, but Juárez and his government remained firm. Miramón had expected the immediate surrender of the city, but being disappointed, he had sent a force of 12,000 men under Cassanova against Alvarado. This expedition was defeated by two Vera Cruzan boats. On the 27th Miramón broke up his army, and retreated with his force much broken toward Mexico. The Generals Ampudia and Tracorro, of the Liberal forces, had, in the meantime, strongly fortified the city, and the Liberal forces were never reach Mexico. By the last news from the capital Gen. Degollado had advanced to Tacuba with 10,000 men, and the city was nearly surrounded with the Liberal forces.

The Vera Cruz papers speak of the contest as ended. On April 1st, great rejoicing was

by the arrival of Minister Melan. He handed amid a salute from the batteries of American vessels, and was greeted with enthusiasm by large numbers of the American troops. Miramon's position is desperate. He is fast getting thinned by desertion, and it is expected he would fall in the hands of the troops from the United States. He is surrounded by the Mexicans, who awaits him, concentrated on the heights of Acapulco.

Great trouble exists in the City of Mexico, owing to the approval of the Constitutionalists troops. The town of Huasteco was occupied on the 13th March by 2,000 Reactionists, who committed many crimes.

Zarza and Blanco were to leave Monterey to operate against San Luis, while Zaragosa marched upon Mexico. One thousand men had left Oajaca for Tlaxcala. Jalapa is declared in a state of siege.

Important concessions and modifications have been made in the charter of the Louisiana Telephone Company.

This is the sum and substance of the news for the week.

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On motion the following gentlemen were appointed delegates:

First District. Joseph North, Joseph Gibson, William N. Roblin, William Meatsgony, George B. Shambles.

Second District. John O. Hamilton, Dr. R. Powell, David Story, Hiram Baldwin, J. Leonard.

Third District. H. C. Caselman, Capt. J. Lillard, Dudley Whitson, T. J. Tarley, M. Hughes.

After the delegates were appointed, Dr. Charles offered the following resolution, which was *unanimously* adopted:

Resolved, That the course of the Hon. John W. Van Hook, in his conduct in the last Congress and in announcing himself as a candidate for the Senate, are cordial approbation.

Dr. Robinson, Esq., of the 2d District, Monday in June was selected as the day for the meeting County officers.

On motion the Court adjourned sine die.

WILLIAM FERRY, Chairman.

R. D. POWELL, Secretary.

The California Markets.

It would seem from the following extract from a California letter that the markets there were not so ready to follow the prices of the New York market as to rely upon the Gold Standard as a clew to the market. We have no friends who buy while things are dear and sell when they are up. But hers is what the letter says:

A curious illustration of the fluctuating market of California is found in the price of bay, which now sells at \$80 to \$85 per ton of 2,000 pounds. A few weeks ago it was \$100 per ton. The reason about Christmas the discovery was made that the supply was short, and in a few days the price more than doubled. About two weeks ago it was another rise of \$15 in one day. Barley, which the principal feed for stock, rose the same time from \$1 to \$1.75 per hundred pounds. Pasture, meanwhile, is abundant, and fresh butter has advanced to 15 cents per pound. You can buy good butter at 40c.

As to bays, the raw material costs nothing, being not cultivated. Everywhere the bay is abundant, and the best quality. The curing and carrying to market give it value. It is packed in bales in the field, being on the swath of the machine. The carrying to market is the question. If the market is overstocked, the price is too low for remuneration, and the farmer cannot fail to lose. In 1850, I think, the market was overstocked, and the price was so low that this was to be the established price for next spring. Gen. Vallejo was offered \$50,000 for his crop, as it stood on the ground, by one of the merchants of San Francisco, who was hiring labor at \$50 per month. The supply was in excess and the price fell, so that the Gen. did not get enough for his crop to pay his wages.

The history of the potato in California presents some extraordinary facts. Large portions of the crop were lost in the years 1849, 1850 and 1851. I know of one gentleman who realized over \$200,000 from his crop in a single year. The next year he went still more large

falling so low that millions of pounds were left rot in the ground. At this moment potatoes are higher than they have been for four years. The price of the potatoes in the market is 10s. 6d. per hundred. For several years past the price at this time of year has been 8s. per hundred pounds, which is a good price for digging and marketing only in grounds near by accessible.

Among the laws passed by the Legislature of Massachusetts, at its late session, was one which has been called "the new fraud law," and which is styled by attorneys-at-law, "which declares that 'if any attorney-at-law shall unreasonably refuse to pay any money collected by his client, or to pay any collection well merited by his client, he shall forfeit and pay to such client the amount of the money so collected, together with three times the lawful interest of the money from the time of the demand until payment, and also the costs of the action, together with a fine not exceeding \$100, as a punishment of fraudulent debtors, by which if an attorney is under a false impression collected by him of the debtor in his favor, the creditor, who has been deceived by the attorney, shall not receive his debt.'

Under the provisions of the act concerning imprisonment for debt, except by giving bond for the payment of the sum due with costs.

A gentleman connected with one of the religious institutions of the city, has been placed in prison pretty extensively of late. This fact has caused much of the breathing of the City to wonder who he belonged, and they appointed a committee to call upon him and admonish him in his gambling. He endeavored to tell them of the nature of the trouble, but they would not believe his explanations. So he had to go in his pastor, and that gentleman assured the committee of the innocence of the case, the court too subsided.—*City Herald.*

We observe that the New York Herald states ex-Senator Jones with Messrs. Foster, Allen, and Van Hook, are in Opposition, and are in favor of "Practical Democracy." We happen to know that at least for once the Herald is taken. Gen. Jones does not belong to the

the organization as little more than a ridiculous humbug. -- *Memphis Avalanche*.

Democracy shares the honor of its admission.

Such is a brief record of the connection of

the National Democracy with the geography of the

United States. It is perfectly correct, however,

that no more such work can be done by this party,

if those who would lead it are permitted to poison

its national principles with the Black Republican

theory of unfriendly legislation to slavery in the

Territories, or no legislation at all for the protection

of slavery in the public domain acquired by the

common blood and treasure of the nation.

The National Democracy will have to throw over-

board all such policies, or become a national party,

with one set of principles for the North and another

for the South. And when the party is thus

specialized by the reckless demagogues who

presume and are allowed to do its thinking, the

foundation will be laid for a speedy and inevitable

dissolution of the Union. The Democracy can stand

on the Cincinnati platform firmly comprehended

and properly viewed; but with the leaden

weight of the Douglas plank of unfriendly legis-

lation to slavery in the Territories, or no legislation

at all for the protection of the institution,

the platform and the party, as a national concern,

must go down together. There is no use for the

party, as a national organization, to attempt to

carry such a dead weight. It would crush a legion

of parties, no matter how strong, and break into

atoms any platform bound together by both

Northern and Southern ties. And when this

party is crushed, it will not take long to write the

future history of the Union.

Louisville as a Manufacturing Point.

It is not difficult to show that Louisville pos-

sesses as many advantages and as few disadvan-

tages for manufacturing as any Western city, or

in fact any city in the Union. Ground for the

erection of factories, storehouses, and dwellings,

can be bought cheaper here than in Cincinnati,

Pittsburgh, or St. Louis. Buildings can be con-

structed as cheaply and probably cheaper than in

either of those cities. Fuel is as cheap here as at

St. Louis or Cincinnati. The prices of labor are

no higher here than in Cincinnati, and are cer-

tainly lower than in St. Louis. The expenses of

living are less here, particularly in the item of

rent, than at either of those places. The principal

new materials for manufacturing such as iron,

and other metal, timber of all kinds, cotton, wool,

hemp, &c., can be had here as cheap as manufac-

turers can obtain them elsewhere, and of as good

quality as are to be found in any market. There

is no sort of difficulty in procuring the necessary

operatives to work any factory, and at prices as low

as are paid elsewhere. All that is necessary is to

create a market for labor, and it is promptly and

freely supplied. Louisville has a larger amount of

financiered capital than any other Western city,

and, larger, we think, in proportion to the

amount of business transacted here, than any city

in the Union. Besides we have a number of private

bankers, whose means and resources are as sub-

stantial as those of the banks of St. Louis and

Chicago, and who are as ready to do business

with individuals and private bankers in the

purchase of business property. We venture to

state that at no time during the past twelve months

have the banks in this city been able to purchase

as much prime commercial paper as their means

and resources would have prompted them to do.

We have as easy access to market for manufac-

tured goods as any Western city; and when the

Nashville railroad and the Memphis branch road

shall be completed, we shall have direct access,

by rail, to Southern Kentucky, Middle and West

Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, North and South

Carolina, Southern Virginia, besides the markets

of Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and we

are now open to us by the Ohio river.

This brief statement of facts, which are evident

to every thinking man, must satisfy the most

skeptical that Louisville is not wanting in any of

those advantages of means or location essential to

a prosperous manufacturing and commercial com-

munity. What then is wanting? Nothing, except

that the men of real estate, capitalists, and men

of business should foster and cherish all and every

legitimate manufacturing enterprise that offers

itself to them, and by employing a reasonable por-

tion of their means, and aiding with their credit

and business judgment, all that could be desired

and accomplished, and all public and private

interests be subserved. The owner of real estate

would find a demand for his unimproved prop-

erty for factories, and dwellings for operatives.

The capitalist would have a better and more

legitimate return for the use of his money than

he can get by shoring notes in the street, and

the active business man would find his busi-

ness and profits largely increased, and increased

to the prejudice of no one, but to the advantage

of all.

Mr. Barnum, though usually successful in his

conducting his business, recently met with a

reverse at Oxford. Some of the under graduates

were resolved on putting him down, and on his

owning his defeat. He was surrounded by a

mob of about fifty men, and he was

GUTHRIE & BROTHERS, 113 Fourth street, (ad-

joining Tripp & Cragg), are receiving one of the

most elegant assortments of Spring and Summer

Dry Goods ever offered in this market. Silks of

all styles, Organdie and Barege Robes of every

figure, Lace of all kinds, Mantles, Parasols, a

heavy stock of Domestic and foreign

clothing found in the Dry Goods line, all of which

are offered at the lowest possible rates.

aps d&wt

ANOTHER ARRIVAL OF DRESS GOODS.—Martin &

Penton, 96 Fourth street, near Market, are in re-

ceipt of another supply of elegant Silks, Barege

and Organdie Robes, Printed Bareges, Organdies

and Grandines; Jacquets, Lawns, and Plain

Bareges; Lace Mantles and Points; Silk Mitts and

Kid Gloves, Parasols and Fans, Silk and Stilla

Shawls, Embroideries and Laces, White Goods,

Ducals and French Swis, Traveling Goods and

Ducals, Mourning Goods; in a word, a full replen-

ishing of every needed.

Martin & Penton's facilities for obtaining the

first-class fabrics and styles are unsurpassed by

any house; and they are able to sell, and will

sell them as cheap as any establishment East or

West. They are always pleased to show their

goods to purchasers. Their number is 96 Fourth

street.

CALIGRAPHERS AND CHIROGRAPHERS.—Account-

ants, merchants, bankers, reporters, editors, au-

thors, officials, professors of penmanship, and

the public generally, are unanimous that the best

gold pens are now made in Louisville. For fine-

writing, pens of all kinds, penholders, and

above all for that durability that should charac-

terize a Gold Pen, they are now unrivalled. Every

pen is passed under the severest tests previous to

being offered for sale.

Strangers and citizens are invited to visit and

examine the stock of over one thousand Gold

pens and every variety of Gold and Holder, and

to trade at the Louisville Gold Pen Manufac-

turers, of HOSKINS & BARNES,

38 Third street, bet Market and Jefferson.

aps d12

NEARLY A PANIC.—This morning there was a

perfect rush to get some of McLean's Strength-

ening Compound, a medicine which has been

sold in this city for some time. It shows

conclusively that it is just the thing required in

feverish and nervous conditions, and that it is

Chill, all attacks. "Everybody and the rest of

mankind" should try it, if they wish to become

healthy and strong, and that it is necessary to

take a little every morning to keep them so. We

have tried it.—Evening Mirror.

aps d12

LATEST ARRIVAL OF FANCY DRESS GOODS.—G. B.

Tobacco, 100 lbs. of the best quality, received

this morning by Express a handsome assort-

ment of Barege, Grandine, and Organdie Robes,

Silk Robes (new style), Lace Mantles, Black Silk

Mantles (new style), Parasols, White Stilla

Shawls, Grandine Circulars (new), Grandine

Scarfs, and Black Lace Mitts.

His stock of Dress Goods is certainly the largest

in the city, and embraces a great variety of new

and handsome styles, many of which are not to

be found in the city. Ladies in search of the

newest and richest Goods are respectfully invited

to call and examine his stock, corner of Fourth

and Market streets.

aps d12

For all kinds of blinds, shades, sash, frames,

mattresses, beds, architecture, pilasters, mouldings,

sash, primed and glazed, boxes, yellow and white

pine flooring, steamboat decking, shelving, lum-

ber, dressed and undressed, and board-boring,

etc. All kinds of dressing, ripping, splitting,

sawing, etc., done to order with

neatness and dispatch at the lowest cash prices.

Call at the Clay-street Plastering Mill, on Clay

street, near the river, Louisville, Ky.

H. McCLANAHAN & CO.

